FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1843. [NO. 1341.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

THIS Advertisement is to inform the class of Merchants from the South and South West, and part of the West, who visit New York in February and March, that we are prepared to show the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

DOMESTIC GOODS

Ever offered to Country Merchants and Western Dealers. Our experience during the last 15 years has shown us, that the early buyers are poorly provided for, but few houses being prepared for them. In that view of the case, we have made arrangements with Manufacturers to be supplied more extensively with Goods by the 1st of February, at which time, with our present Stock, we shall have the best assortment of the following Goods of **ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY:**

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, of all the known **Brands**; also nearly 100 other styles, ranging on 3-4 kinds, from 2½ to 4½ cts., and on 4-4 widths from 4½ cents to 12½ cents. Best heavy, 37 inches wide, at 6¼ cents, such as were worth 7½ last Fall. Most of these Goods are **ON CONSIGNMENT**, and will be sold lower than by the **Jobbers**, for reasons as below. **Bed Ticks** in great variety, from 1 to 2 cents per yard lower than last Fall. The very **best** of 7-8 Tick at 12½ cts., worth 15 cents last Fall. **BLUE MERRIMACK PRINTS** and other American Calicoes, from 1 to 3 cents per yard less than last Fall prices. **Colored Cambrics, Bleached Goods, Drillings, Coths, Sattinets**, and all prominent styles of Domestic Goods.

N. B. We are the only Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers in New York who sell only for **CASH.** In the last two years we have not sold a dollar on **Credit.** We can undersell the credit houses for the following reasons: We have no BAD DEBTS to eat up profits; we get our rent at about ¼ Pearl st. prices; in cash business clerk hire is not half what it is in a credit business; we get most of our Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and not of other Commission Merchants; we sell a much larger amount than could be done on time; and last of all, *we live cheap* and are contented with moderate gains, having spent twelve years previous to the last two in **making money on paper.** Almost every buyer has more or less money to spare. Those without any need not call, as we have no time to spare to show those looking "for amusement." All judges of Goods buy, we have observed, off hand, and this advertisement is only addressed to that class of Merchants.

HUNTINGTON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
Warehouse 28 Liberty st., New York

New York, Jan'y 25, 1843. 40-2w

☞ Cut this advertisement out and bring it on with you, or note the firm and number of street in your memorandum book.

Fr. adv. $3 00.]

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.

THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical experiments, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a reparate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

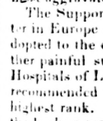
The above Instruments are for sale by
JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.



PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by
JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4, 1843. 40-13w

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 22d February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in front of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Public Auction, on a credit of six months,

100 shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear,
30 shares Stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

Purchasers giving Notes with two approved securities.

ALEX. ANDERSON,
Adm'r of A. Lazarus.

January 31, 1843. 40-2w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Charles Hailey of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Daniel G. Beverly of Anson County, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

William Edwards of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

John Webb of Richmond County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

James Cain of Cumberland County, Stage Driver, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

John Depo of Cumberland County, Paper Maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

February 6, 1843. 40-3w

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Maiden Lane, recently occupied by the late George B. Atkins. For terms, apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 30, 1843. 39tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

A few two horse PLOUGHS, for stiff River lands, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 31 1843. 39 4w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

30,000 DOLLARS!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class F for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria D. C. on Saturday, the 25th of February, 1843.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

30,000 Dollars.	10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	3,500 Dollars.
3,000 Dollars.	2,500 Dollars.

$1,995, 2 prizes of $1,500! 30 prizes of $1,000! 50 of $250! 75 of 200! 75 of 150! 125 of 125! &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

January 21, 1843. 38-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late James Hadlock, at December Term, 1842, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, *Adm'r.*

January 24, 1843. 38-4w

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber's Stable in Bladen county, on or about the 7th inst., a small bay MARE, with Saddle, Bridle, Saddle Bags, and Martingale. One of the rings of the Bridle was broken, and had a wire substituted. I have no doubt that she was stolen by a man named Thomas Aldridge, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare built, hoarse voice, seeming to speak with difficulty, black eyes and dark hair. He is said to have ran away from Georgia, and left a wife and child there. He started South again. I will give $50 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that he may be brought to justice.

WILLIAM REEVES.

Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen Co., N. C., 39-4tp
January 26, 1843.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that S. G. Moses and Mary his wife, David H. Grove and Susan his wife, and John B. Ashe, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
39] *Clerk & Master.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Doe Dem. of Allan Lowry, *vs* Roe & Arch'd Baker.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan Baker, Catharine Brown and Peter Brown her husband, heirs at law of Archibald Baker, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there cause themselves to be made parties defendant to said suit, in the place of Archibald Baker, dec'd, or judgment will be taken against them pro confesso.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

January 21, 1843. 39-6w

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of the new and enlarged Edition, just received by E. J. HALE.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

MR. CLAY.

A writer in an exchange paper gives the following account of Mr. Clay's private conversation during his late trip to New Orleans:—

The familiar conversation with which the evening was so agreeably whiled away, commenced between Mr. Flynn, a veteran planter of West Feliciana, and Mr. Clay. The former spoke of his long residence in the Florida parishes, and of the insurrection that wrested them from the Spanish dominion. "Yes; I recollect," said Mr. Clay. "I was in Congress then, and had to defend you, and experienced no small labor in making you out a good cause. They called me a Republican then, but now they say I'm a Federalist," said he, with a good natured smile. Some remarks followed respecting party spirit, its virulence and variations, when Mr. Clay observed: "In this little town above here—Bayou Sara, I think it's called—there seems to be quite a variety of political sentiment."

"Yes: party spirit becomes very warm here at times."

"I should imagine so," he replied, "for last night while our boat landed there during a few minutes, a large number were assembled on the shore, some hurrahing for Clay, some for Van Buren, &c. &c., and at length one good, Stentorian voice sung out—'Hurrah for Heli!' I suppose, Mr. Flynn, you have not many partisans of that particular climate among you?"

A hearty laugh followed, and Mr. Van Buren's name came up. Mr. Clay spoke of him as a very agreeable and amiable gentleman, in whose society he uniformly experienced much pleasure. He alluded to the visit paid him by Mr. Van Buren at Ashland last May. "And did he really visit your residence?" asked one of the company. "O, yes; he spent two or three days at my house." "I am happy to be positive of the fact," said the same person, "for no longer ago than this morning, I heard a warm friend of his swear, if that could be proved on him, Van Buren should never again have his vote: I must not forget to add, however, Mr. Clay, that the gentleman swore just as stoutly that he would'nt take *your* word for the fact." Mr. Clay smiled, and went on to relate an anecdote with which he had amused Mr. Van Buren one day at dinner, during the visit in question:

"While in Baltimore, at a hotel, on my way home, after leaving the Senate, I saw in a paper a notice of Mr. Van Buren's trip, and a description of the route he was to pursue. I remarked to a friend present, that it must be incorrect, inasmuch as the route described was very circuitous, and the journey might be greatly shortened by another more direct and convenient. 'Well, but don't you know,' said my friend, 'that Mr. Van Buren never travels by the *direct route!*'

Mr. Van Buren took all in good part, however," continued Mr. Clay, "and remarked he could tell a better story on himself. What is it? I asked. 'It's a little anecdote related by my friend Judge B——, of Tennessee'—and Mr. Van Buren went on to repeat it, as told by the Judge."

[Van's anecdote, though pithy and characteristic, is rather coarse, so we will merely state its point, which was that an old Tennessee farmer refused to have a colt from a horse named Van Buren, as he would be sure it would have the trick of *slipping its bridle.—Ed. Trib.*]

With more of amusing anecdote than I could write in a day—from which we have given all that bordered on politics—and a generous fund of instructive discourse, the hours hurried away. Law, history, biography, but chiefly agriculture, occupied the time. All were pleased, I might say delighted; quite as much so, perhaps, as they would have been, had the occasion been one of political import, and the great Orator in one of his happiest moods.

Nor will, I trust, the narration of the above points, in this brief interview, be considered indecorous by any. Mr. Clay is national property; and the people have just claims to a knowledge of his private as well as public manners. No man is more easy and self-composed than he. His voice is musical and mellifluous to a degree that charms—his enunciation clear, sweet and measured. If one left him that evening without saying in his heart, "God bless and speed thee, Harry!" certainly that person was not the writer.

Instructing Senators in Congress.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, not impressed with a due reverence for the Virginia Legislature, which has this winter, as usual, been instructing the Senators in Congress upon matters and things in general, sends the following to the Editors:—

SWAMP SLASHES, Henrico, Jan. 28, 1843.

I live in the country, and therefore hear but little news; but it is generally reported in my neighborhood, that our Legislature is going to instruct the Court Martial, which is to try Capt. Mackenzie, to find him *guilty*. Please let us know if such is really the fact. Yours, respectfully, J. G.

The New York Legislature having been called upon to instruct Congress to relieve Amos Kendall, there is no knowing at what point the instructing impetus may stop.

New York Express.

The Whigs in the Custom House in New York, are still being proscribed for opinion's sake. Fifteen more were informed on Tuesday that their services were no longer needed, or rather that their places were to be filled by certain rabid Locofocos.

CARPET-BAG CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rhode Island Journal states that among the Letters found in the carpet-bag of Mr. Dorr, the self-styled Governor, after his flight, was the following, the signature of which was cut out, but which was endorsed "A Senator:"

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1842.

Dear Sir: I understand that the President and his Cabinet have come to the conclusion to exert themselves to put down the Free Suffrage party of Rhode Island. Probably the President will issue a proclamation, in which you will be threatened with Government power. This is Webster's measure. I write to inform you that you need not pay any attention to any threatened force from the General Government. Be assured that this is not my advice alone. Burn this letter—I need not give you the reason for that. But take my advice, be not afraid of any force from this quarter whatever.

I am, dear sir, your friend, —— ——.

Col. B. ANTHONY.

Verily, this is a curious Letter to be written by a Senator of the United States to an individual actually in arms against the Government of his own State and of the United States! It is less to be wondered at, when we see these things, that this infatuated man should have persevered until he placed in jeopardy not only his own neck, but the lives of his fellow men, even of his own nearest kin.—*National Intelligencer.*

The editor of the Standard, in his paper of the 18th ult., says:

"It seems as if the Whig presses, as well as some of the Whig members of the Assembly, are recklessly determined to *irritate* and *provoke* the Democrats to extreme measures. Recollect, gentlemen, the people will hold *you* responsible for the consequences that may follow such a course."

We recollect having somewhere read the story of a boy, who, on a very cold day, to the great dismay of his mother, returned from school dripping wet. On being questioned how he came in that predicament, he replied, that "Job Darling said he did not dare to jump into the pond; and he was not the boy to be stumpt!" If this is the measure of wisdom which the Standard gives to the Locos of the Legislature, he must have as little respect for them as the most uncharitable of the Whigs. But however he may estimate the intelligence of the people, and however ready he may suppose they are to be "gulled" by the parade of "coons and hard cider," we trust they will not show themselves such dupes as to follow the example of the indulgent mamma, who, in order to excuse the folly of her son, was disposed to hold Job Darling "responsible for the consequences" of his wanton frolic.

Hillsborough Recorder.

FORM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Sir: The enclosed is believed to be the production of a Locofoco member of the House of Commons, of the late "Terrapin Assembly." Please publish it *verbatim et literatim.*

PAUL PRY.

RALEIGH, Nov. 27, 1842.

Dear Sir: I have delayed wrighting with the Expectation that I Should have somthing intrusting to wright, in that I am disapointed, One week of the Session has passed of and Nothing Intrusting has transppired, you will See the organisation of the two houses, by the papers, if I could have goten hear at the time I Expected when I left home, I could got the apointement of Speeker, the bad araugement of the Sages prevnted My arival at the time I Expected, I arived at this place at 12 Ock Sunday Knight, I am truely glad the apointement wass not confered on me, I can do mor good On the flor, I find the koon whigs will through every obstickel in the way thea posabelly can and will protract the Session as long as posabel, the governor refuses to pay the scool fund that is coming to Ashe, I have introduced a Resolution directing him to pay it over, and have got it pased through the committy, and I have bot littel fear of pasing it through the house, I fear we Shall have mutch trobel in destricting the State, I find a Strong disposition in our Surry and Stokes frend to be attach to Rockingham & Caswell, Which will atach Ashe to a district I Shall dislike vary mutch, the destrikting committy is Not appointed. I hope to get on it, tho I am already on three important committy. We had a littel Sparing in the hous, on the printing of the Messege, the most ulterry Federal messege, that has ever came from the pen of a N. Carolina governor, it will be with Som deficulty to Settel on the man that is to be our Senator, We had a corcas yesterday, When we had Six ballating and ajurned without Setteling the matter the friends of Sanders & the friend of Brown Each urgeing the clames, and Som scattering votes for Henry & Strang, Strang declines runing, Brown was the Stronges man in the corcas, we ajourned to meet again on Monday Knight, I hope the matter will be Setteled

Female Defaulters.—It has been the practice in the Post Office Department to appoint the wives of deceased postmasters, as their successors, in those cases in which it was agreeable to the people. This practice has been in operation a great many years, and the number of females who have thus held office is quite large. During all this time there has not occurred a single instance of defalcation among them. Though it is no compliment to a person to be honest and faithful, (for this is a matter of duty,) yet it is especially honorable to be so amid those times and temptations in which many fall astray.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

An Unwilling Passenger.—From the Bee we learn that owing to the severity of the gale, which blew at a furious rate in the English channel when the steampacket Caledonia left, Capt. Lott was unable to land his pilot, and consequently he brought him on to this city. The family and relatives of this unwilling passenger will of course experience considerable uneasiness at his absence.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

USURY LAWS.

There seems to us to be much force in the following reasoning of the New York Evening Post upon the partial operation of those laws against usury that go to punish only one of the parties to contracts which the law discountenances:

"In the discussions respecting the usury laws, which we have lately seen in some of the journals, the injustice of making the person who is tempted into lending his money upon usurious interest the victim of the law, while his tempter goes unpunished, has not been noticed. If usury be a crime, the borrower is as guilty as the lender. In the majority of cases he proposes the commission of the offence.

"An enterprising person has a project—'an operation,' it is sometimes called—in the market, by which he is sure of making a hundred per cent. upon the capital invested. He calls upon a capitalist, represents to him the certainty of his success, and asks for a loan of money. The capitalist hesitates; the tempter then attacks his avarice, which is apt to be the weak side of capitalists; he declares himself willing to be generous with the proceeds of his enterprise; he offers him ten, twelve, perhaps twenty per cent.; and in an evil hour the moneyed man swallows the bait and violates the law by lending the money. On which side is the guilt in this case, and who ought principally to be answerable for this transgression of the law? Clearly the borrower—the person who, to promote his own interest, persuaded the lender to commit the offence.

"If we are to have penalties against usury, let them be impartially awarded. When we punish the passing of counterfeit coin or counterfeit notes, we do not direct the penalties of the law against the taker, but against the person who offers them. Let us do the same justice in the matter of usury."

A CHEAP PLEASURE.

We enjoy the friendship of a person who troubles himself very little about the theories of politics, but who is deeply interested in the objects at which politics should chiefly aim. He can scarcely tell whether he is a Whig or a Democrat, but he is quite sure that all the wishes of his heart and all the efforts of his life are turned towards the melioration and improvement of the greatest number. In fact, he is a philanthropist rather than a politician—though the words should be made *the same thing*—and his chief pleasure consists not in the triumph of this or that party, but in the advancement of every man. He is withal somewhat odd and whimsical, and states it boldly, without the fear of contradiction, that he has found out a way of procuring greater pleasure at less expense than any politician in the city. He spends his time in inquiring into the condition of the poor, and as far as lies in his power, relieving their distress.

The other night, passing through the Washington Parade Ground, he was accosted by a woman with a child in her arms, and asked for alms. He could hardly resist the appeal; yet not approving of indiscriminate money-giving, he thought that he might safely try an experiment. Taking a twenty-five cent piece out of his pocket, he gave it to her, and made as though he were going away. Instead of doing so, however, he turned and watched the movements of the beggar. He saw her go, with rapid steps, into a bakeshop hard by, when she returned with an armful of bread. He followed her through dark streets and by-ways until she suddenly descended into a dark and dirty cellar. He kneeled down upon the cold pavement that he might see, if possible, the inmates of so wretched an apartment. By the light of a few embers that were raked from the the ashes of the hearth, he discovered several there, pale miserable looking children, who seemed too feeble to rise at the approach of the woman whom he took to be their mother. He saw her gradually unfold from her apron the bread which she had just procured—the children ran eagerly towards it, tore it into pieces, and fell to work devouring it, with the appetites of young wolves. Having appeased the gnawings of hunger, they turned to the mother with faces beaming with joy, clasped her around the neck and body, and almost smothered her with kisses. Our friend, who is somewhat tender-hearted, was quite overcome by the scene, and went away to his home. He says he enjoyed an unusual serenity that night, and a most grateful and profound sleep. It was the cheapest pleasure he had had for a long while.

New York Morning Post.

A Parisian Thief.—In Paris, on the 5th of December, a man passing by the station of the municipal guard, near the Marche des Innocens, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and was carried in a state of insensibility into the guard house. Hastily a woman forced her way through the crowd, and rushed up to the body, exclaiming, "My husband, my poor husband! Let me take off his cravat, and pray stand back and give him air." Those present obeyed her request, and the woman busied herself in attending to the sufferer. A physician soon arrived, and, having been bled, the senseless man recovered his senses. "How relieved your wife will be," said the commander of the station. "My wife!" "Yes, the poor woman was here just now in terrible distress." "Nonsense, I'm not a married man."

Those present turned to look for the woman, but she had disappeared, and the man on examining his pockets, found that his purse and watch had disappeared along with her. She had been coolly plundering her victim under the very eyes of the police.

Another Requisition.—We learn from the Boston Mail that a man is in that city from Virginia, awaiting the decision of Governor Morton, upon a demand for the delivery of Latimer as a fugitive from justice.

THE CONDITION OF ILLINOIS.

The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes, under date of the 11th instant:

"The Secretary of State appeared within the bar of the House, and read to that body a communication from the Governor, urging upon the Legislature the immediate necessity of action in regard to the finances of the State. He affirmed that, for the want of means, it was with the utmost difficulty that necessary supplies could be procured for the two branches of the Legislature, and when they were, it was at most exorbitant prices. Wood, which he stated could be purchased for one dollar and seventy-five cents cash, the State now had to pay three dollars and a half for; candles, which for money could be procured at thirty-seven cents per pound, now cost the State one dollar, and other things in the same proportion: all arising from the fact that there was nothing but auditor's warrants to pay them with. He also stated that it was with the utmost difficulty that money enough could be procured to pay the postage on letters addressed to the Executive department, and entreated that some action might be had in regard to the finances of the State *at once.*"

Is not this a melancholy finale to party misrule and misgovernment?

Animal Magnetism—An Important Item.—We learn from the Boston Daily Mail that a young woman was thrown into the Mesmeric state at the City Hall, at Lowell, Mass., on Thursday evening last; by Dr. W. P. Shattuck, and submitted to the operation of extracting a tumor on the shoulder, without manifesting the slightest pain. An incision round the tumor to the depth of nearly two inches, and the separation was one which, under ordinary circumstances, would have caused acute pain, fainting, &c. On being brought back to the natural state the lady was entirely free from pain, and was not aware that any operation had been performed. This experiment was performed under the direct personal examination of Drs. Holbrook, Pilsbury, and Horn of Lowell, and in presence of a large and respectable audience. A full and scientific report of the case will soon be published.

A similar case is mentioned in a late London Lancet as having occurred in London with a man who had his leg amputated while in a mesmeric sleep. The case was cited by a Dr. Elliotson in proof of the soundness of the doctrine, before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. A paper was also read detailing the operation, which was signed by an eminent Barrister, and Mr. Ward of the R. M. C. S., but the Society scouted the whole affair; and it was made a matter of ridicule by nearly all the intelligent Physicians, who were present, among whom were some of the most eminent in London.

Verily, is there to be no end of nonsense "in these latter days?"

HOW TO DO GOOD.

A quaint writer, who takes to himself the cognomen of *Charles Quill*, gives a short and easy method of doing good, which will be found as effectual a one as could be adopted. He says, "Why do you begin to do good *so far off?* This is a ruling error. Begin at the centre, and work outwards. If you do not love your wife, do not pretend to such love for the people of the antipodes. If you let some family grudge, some peccadillo, some undesirable gesture, sour your visage towards a sister or a daughter, pray cease to preach beneficence on a large scale. Begin not next door, but within your own door; with your next neighbor, whether relative, servant or superior. Account the man you meet the man you are to bless. Give him such things as you have. "How can I make him or her happier?" This is the question. If a dollar will do it, give the dollar. If advice will do it, give advice. If chastisement will do it, give chastisement. If a look, a smile, or warm pressure of the hand, or a tear will do it, give the look, smile, hand, or tear. But never forget "that the happiness of our world is a mountain of golden sands, and that it is your part to cast some contributary atom every moment." There is as much philosophy and sound morality beautifully expressed in these few words as there is in a volume of sermons. Let every individual practice the rule laid down, and see how soon the opportunities for doing good will present themselves, how much more satisfaction he will feel himself, how much better he will be satisfied with the world and the world with him. The common duties of life are those which are oftenest passed over with inattention, and yet the whole happiness of our lives, and of those connected with us depends, essentially, upon their performance. They show the true temper of our virtue, and, as they are good or badly performed, promote or destroy that peace and perfect satisfaction of mind in which true happiness consists.

Ledger.

Pins.—The factory for the manufacture of pins at Stafford, Connecticut, is said to be the only one of the kind in this country, or in Europe. The machine takes the wire, cuts it off the right length, puts on the head, points it, &c., completely finished before it leaves the machine; one machine makes about 36,000 a day; there is also a machine connected with it, for sticking them into the papers—the pins are put into a hopper, that drops them down to the paper, which is carried around the cylinder; it sticks on four dozen at a hitch, and makes about fifty hitches a minute. It was invented by Mr. H. Waters, of Stafford.—*Bost. Transcript.*

It is rumored that Commodore Dallas will succeed Commodore Jones in command of the Pacific squadron, the latter having been recalled.—*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

PRESENTATION OF WASHINGTON'S SWORD AND FRANKLIN'S STAFF.

In the House of Representatives, on the 7th inst.,

Mr. G. W. Summers rose, and addressed the Speaker, who recognised the honorable gentleman as in possession of the floor; and all eyes were at once turned to him, and the whole House was at once hushed into silence. The galleries were densely filled with an anxious and attentive auditory, which had collected in anticipation of the interesting proceedings which were about to be witnessed. Many Senators occupied seats amongst the members in the House, and some of the representatives of foreign powers, accredited to this Government in diplomatic relations, were ranged below the bar; and all listened with profound stillness, while the honorable gentleman from Virginia spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I rise for the purpose of discharging an office, not connected with the ordinary business of a legislative assembly. Yet, in asking permission to interrupt, for a moment, the regular order of parliamentary proceedings, I cannot doubt that the proposition which I have to submit will prove as gratifying as it may be unusual.

Mr. Samuel T. Washington, a citizen of Kanawha county, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and one of my constituents, has honored me with the commission of presenting, in his name, and on his behalf, to the Congress of the United States, and, through that body, to the people of the United States, two most interesting and valuable relics, connected with the past history of our country, and with men whose achievements, both in the field and in the cabinet, best illustrate and adorn our annals.

One is the sword worn by George Washington, first as a colonel in the colonial service of Virginia, in Forbes's campaign against the French and Indians; and afterwards, during the whole period of the war of Independence, as commander-in-chief of the American army.

It is a plain cutleau, or hanger, with a green hilt and silver guard. On the upper ward of the scabbard is engraven "J. Bailey, Fishkill." It is accompanied by a buckskin belt, which is secured by a silver buckle and clasp; whereon are engraven the letters "G. W.," and the figures "1757." These are all of the plainest workmanship, but substantial, and in keeping with the man and with the times to which they belonged.

The history of this sword is perfectly authentic, and leaves no shadow of doubt as to its identity.

The last will and testament of General Washington, bearing date on the 9th day of February, 1799, contains, among a great variety of bequests, the following clause: "To each of my nephews, William Augustine Washington, George Lewis, George Steptoe Washington, Bushrod Washington, and Samuel Washington, I give one of the swords or cutleaux of which I may die possessed; and they are to choose in the order they are named. These swords are accompanied with an injunction not to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and, in the latter case, to keep them unsheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands, to the relinquishment thereof."

In the distribution of the swords, hereby devised, among the five nephews therein enumerated, the one now presented fell to the share of *Samuel Washington*, the devisee last named in the clause of the will which I have just read.

This gentleman who died a few years since, in the county of Kanawha, and who was the father of Samuel T. Washington, the donor, I knew well. I have often seen this sword in his possession, and received from himself the following account of the manner in which it became his property in the division among the devisees.

He said that he knew it to have been the side-arms of General Washington during the revolutionary war—not that used on occasions of parade and review, but the constant *service sword* of the great chief; that he had himself seen General Washington wear this identical sword, (he presumed for the last time,) when, in 1794, he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland forces, then concentrated at Cumberland, under command of General Lee, and destined to co-operate with the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops, then assembled at Bedford, in suppressing what has been called "the whiskey insurrection."

General Washington was at that time President of the United States, and, as such, was commander in chief of the army. It is known that it was his intention to lead the army in person on that occasion, had he found it necessary; and he went to Bedford and Cumberland prepared for that event. The condition of things did not require it and he returned to his civil duties at Philadelphia.

Mr. Samuel Washington held the commission of a captain at that time himself, and served in that campaign, many of the incidents of which he has related to me.

He was anxious to obtain this particular sword, and preferred it to all the others, among which was the ornamented and costly present from the great Frederick.

At the time of the division among the nephews, without intimating what his preference was, he jocosely remarked, "that, inasmuch as he was the only one of them who had participated in military service, they ought to permit him to take choice." This suggestion was met in the same spirit in which it was made; and the choice being awarded him, he chose this, the plainest and intrinsically the least valuable of any, simply because it was "the battle sword."

I am also in possession of the most satisfactory evidence, furnished by Col. George Washington, of Georgetown, the nearest male relative of General Washington now living, as to the identity of this sword. His information was derived from his father, William Augustine Washington, the devisee first named, in the clause of the will which I have read, from his uncle, the late Judge Bushrod Washington, of the Supreme Court, and Major Lawrence Lewis, the acting executor of General Washington's will: all of whom concurred in the statement, that the true *service sword* was that selected by Capt. Samuel Washington. It remained in this gentleman's possession until his death, esteemed by him the most precious memento of his illustrious kinsman. It then became the property of his son, who, animated by that patriotism which so characterized the "father of his country," has consented that such a relic ought not to be appropriated by an individual citizen, and has instructed me, his representative, to offer it to the nation, to be preserved in its public depositories, as the common property of all; since its office has been to achieve and defend the common liberty of all.

He has, in like manner, requested me to present this cane to the Congress of the United States, deeming it not unworthy the public acceptance.

This was once the property of the philosopher and patriot, Benjamin Franklin.

By a codicil to his last will and testament, we find it thus disposed of:

"My fine crab-tree walking stick, with a gold head, curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty, I give to my friend, and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

General Washington, in his will, devises this cane as follows:

"Item. To my brother Charles Washington, I give and bequeath the gold-headed cane left me by Dr. Franklin, in his will."

Captain Samuel Washington was the only son of Charles Washington, the devisee, from whom he derived, by inheritance, this interesting memorial; and having transmitted it to his son, Samuel T. Washington, the latter thus seeks to bestow it worthily, by associating it with the battle-sword, in a gift to his countrymen.

I cordially concur with Mr. Washington in the opinion that they each merit public preservation; and I obey, with pleasure, his wishes in here presenting them, in his name, to the nation.

Let the sword of the hero and the staff of the philosopher go together. Let them have place among the proudest trophies and most honored memorials of our national achievements.

Upon that staff once leaned the sage of whom it has been said "He snatched the lightning from heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants."

A mighty arm once wielded this sword in a righteous cause, even unto the dismemberment of empire. In the hand of Washington, this was "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon." It was never drawn, except in defence of the public liberty. It was never sheathed until a glorious and triumphant success returned it to the scabbard, without a stain of cruelty or dishonor upon its blade. It was never surrendered, except to that country which bestowed it.

[Loud and long-continued plaudits followed the delivery of this address.]

The Sergeant-at-Arms advanced to the seat of the honorable gentleman, and received into his custody the interesting relics.

Mr. Adams then rose to submit a resolution in relation thereto. He said:

Mr. Speaker: In presenting this resolution to the House, it may, perhaps, be expected that I should accompany it with some remarks suitable to the occasion; and yet, sir, I never rose to address this House under a deeper conviction of the want of words to express the emotions that I feel. It is precisely because occasions like this are adapted to produce universal sympathy, that little can be said by any one, but what, in the language of the heart—in tones not loud, but deep—every one present has literally said to himself. My respected friend from Virginia, by whom this offering of patriotic sentiment has been presented to the Representative Assembly of the nation, has, it seems to me, already said all that can be said suitable to this occasion. In parting from him, as after a few short days we must all do, it will on my part be sorrow, that in all probability I shall see his face and hear his voice no more. But his words of this day have been planted in my memory, and will there remain till the last pulsation of my heart. The sword of Washington! The staff of Franklin! Oh, sir, what associations are linked in adamant with those names. Washington! the warrior of human freedom—Washington! whose sword my friend has said was never drawn but in the cause of his country, and never sheathed when needed in his country's cause!—Franklin! the philosopher of the thunderbolt, the printing press, and the ploughshare.

What names are these in the scanty catalogue of the benefactors of mankind—Washington and Franklin! What other two men, whose lives belong to the 18th century of Christendom, have left a deeper impression of themselves upon the age in which they lived, and upon all aftertimes? Washington, the warrior and the legislator! In war contending, by the wager of battle, for the independence of his country, and for the freedom of the human race—ever manifesting, amidst the horrors of war, by precept and example, his reverence for the laws of peace, and for the tenderest sympathies of humanity. In peace, soothing the ferocious spirit of discord among his own countrymen into harmony, and giving to that very sword presented to his country a charm more potent than that attributed in ancient times to the lyre of Orpheus. Franklin, the mechanic of his own fortune, teaching, in early youth, under the shackles of indigence, the way to wealth; and, in the shade of obscurity, the path to greatness: in the maturity of manhood, disarming the thunder of its terrors, the lightning of its fatal blast; and wresting from the tyrant's hand the still more afflictive sceptre of oppression: while descending into the vale of years, traversing the Atlantic ocean; braving, in the dead of winter, the battle and the breeze; bearing in his hand the charter of Independence, which he had contributed to form; and tendering, from the self-created nation, to the mightiest monarchs of Europe, the olive-branch of peace, the mercurial wand of commerce, and the amulet of protection and safety to the man of peace on the pathless ocean from the inexorable cruelty and merciless rapacity of war; and, finally, in the last stage of life, with fourscore winters on his head, under the torture of an incurable disease, returning to his native land, closing his days as the Chief Magistrate of his adopted Commonwealth, after contributing, by his counsels, under the *Presidency of Washington*, and recording his name, under the sanction of devout prayer, invoked by him to God, to that Constitution, under the authority of which we are here assembled as the Representatives of the North American people, to receive, in their name, and for them, these venerable relics of the wise, the valiant, and the good founders of our great confederated Republic, these sacred symbols of our golden age.

May they be deposited among the archives of our Government; and may every American who shall hereafter behold them, ejaculate a mingled offering of praise to that Supreme Ruler of the universe, by whose tender mercies our Union has been hitherto preserved through all the vicissitudes and revolutions of this turbulent world, and of prayer for the continuance of these blessings, by the dispensations of his providence to our beloved country from age to age, till time shall be no more. (Great applause.)

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the thanks of this Congress be presented to Samuel T. Washington of Kanawha county, Virginia, for the present of the sword used by his illustrious relative, George Washington, in the military career of his early youth, in the seven years' war, and throughout the war of our national independence; and of the staff bequeathed by the patriot, statesman, and sage, Benjamin Franklin, to the same leader of the armies of freedom in the revolutionary war George Washington.

That these precious relics are hereby accepted in the name of the nation; that they be deposited for safekeeping in the Department of State of the United States; and that a copy of this resolution, signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be transmitted to the said Samuel T. Washington.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and with loud acclamation.

Mr. Taliaferro moved that the addresses of Messrs. Summers and Adams, this morning, be spread upon the journal; and also that a copy be transmitted to Mr. Washington, of Kanawha, Virginia.

The motion was adopted, *nem. con.*

Mr. McKennan said, as it was evident, after the interesting scene just witnessed, that the House was not in a fit state for the transaction of business, he would now move that the House adjourn. Agreed to.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE SWORD OF WASHINGTON.

The scene presented in the House of Representatives yesterday was one of those brief moments of refreshing, which, few and far between, occur to the weary, way-worn, heart-sick traveller across the sandy Zahara, where he comes upon a cluster of palms, and beneath their grateful shade finds a welling spring worthy to be called "the Diamond of the Desert." It was an hour when the remembrance of better days rushed with power upon the heart, and bore it away, for the time, from surrounding dearth, and transported it, as in vision, to a happier clime. It was a moral *mirage*, in which, while gazing in thought upon what "that old man eloquent" well denominated "our Golden Age," one forgot that there are such things as demagogues, and can be such things, neither able nor pure. Washington, our own Washington, might be imagined, for a moment, to have "burst his cerements," and to be present in the Legislative Halls of the land he loved; and both the man who offered, and the man who received, the cherished memorials of the dead Patriot seemed to have felt, while they spoke, the inspiration of a greater presence than that which was visible about them. A fanciful observer might have believed that the mere touch of Washington's Sword had a sort of moral electricity about it, and that he who did but handle the staff on which Franklin had so often leaned caught by the contact something of his elevating wisdom.

The whole transaction was in a high degree creditable to our country, and its record on our archives will mark at least one bright day in the contemporaneous history of Congress.

The decorum of the House had kept every man in his seat while the addresses were in delivery and the votes being taken: but, no sooner had the adjournment been announced, and the Speaker left the chair, than there was a simultaneous rush from all quarters to obtain a nearer view of the interesting memorials of our great lost Patriots. Nor was the eye satisfied with seeing. Every hand was outstretched to touch them. It was like Homer's scene of the bending of Ulysses' bow; and many a puny hand now grasped the sword of Washington that would have trembled in the scenes where it once gleamed in the eyes of the foes to American Independence. Demand after demand was made for a pleasure so grateful and so rare; and it was long before the Sergeant-at-Arms could rescue staff and falchion from the still eager hands that reluctantly gave them up to his custody. They were ordered to be deposited in the Department of State; but we presume they will eventually accompany the military commisson, his uniform, and other precious memorials of Washington, which have been transferred from that Department to the halls of the National Institute.—*National Intelligencer.*

DECISION OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The decision of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the brig Somers has been given to the public.

After recapitulating the facts in regard to the case, the Court say:

The Court further find that the conduct of Commander McKenzie had been kind to his crew, attentive to their wants and their comforts; that he was studious to promote their knowledge of their profession, and that no punishments were inflicted greater than were rendered necessary by the discordant nature of the crew, and the proper discipline of a man-of-war.

The Court further find that the conduct of Commander McKenzie, Lieutenant Gansevoort, and the officers of the brig, was, during the trying scenes through which they passed, collected, calm and brave, and justified the confidence reposed in them by their country.

OPINION.

The Court are, therefore, of opinion—

That a mutiny had been organized on board the United States brig Somers, to murder the officers and take possession of the brig.

That Midshipman Philip Spencer, Boatswain's mate Samuel Cromwell, and Seaman Elisha Small, were concerned in and guilty of such mutiny.

That had not the execution taken place, an attempt would have taken place to release the prisoners, murder the officers, and take command of the brig.

That such attempt, had it been made in the night, or during a squall, would, in the judgment of the Court, from the number and character of the crew, the small size of the brig, and the daily decreasing physical strength of the officers, occasioned by almost constant watching and broken slumbers, have been successful.

That Commander McKenzie, under these circumstances, was not bound to risk the safety of his vessel, and jeopard the lives of the young officers and the loyal of his crew, in order to secure to the guilty the forms of trial; and that the immediate execution of the prisoners was demanded by duty and justified by necessity.

The Court are further of opinion, that throughout all these painful occurrences, so well calculated to disturb the judgment and try the energy of the bravest and most experienced officer, the conduct of Commander McKenzie and his officers was prudent, calm and firm, and that he and they honorably performed their duty to the service and their country.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
President of the Court.
(Signed) OGDEN HOFFMAN,
Judge Advocate.

It appears surprising, after this emphatic decision of the Court of Inquiry, that the Administration should institute a Court Martial to go over the same ground. It seems that a great deal is done to satisfy the Secretary of War in this matter.

Colored Passengers by Railroad.—A bill has passed to a third reading in the (Mass.) Senate by a large majority, that—

"No railroad corporation shall, by themselves, their directors, or others, make or establish any bye law or regulation which shall make any distinction, or give a preference in accommodation to any one or more persons over others, on account of descent, sect or color."

Any railroad officer interfering with such passengers in the choice of a seat, is made liable for trespass, and an action for assault and battery.

This is one of the first results of Locofoco ascendancy in Massachusetts. Here is another, worse still:—

"The Locofocos having a majority in the Senate of Massachusetts, have set themselves to repeal the law prohibiting the marriage between whites and blacks. They passed the repeal act on Tuesday.—So much for the triumphs of Locofocoism in Massachusetts."

The Lowell Courier says: "They have droll girls in Braintree; 43 of them, with Miss Emeline Hollis, at their head, have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to repeal the law forbidding them to *marry negroes.* We beg and entreat our legislators to gratify these ladies, by passing a special act allowing them to marry *dark colored husbands:* otherwise they will inevitably live old maids."

Counter Petition.—The colored ladies of Boston, it seems, are decidedly opposed to the project of their white sisters that intermarriage between negroes and whites should be permitted. A petition signed by twenty of them, against such permission, was recently presented in the Legislature. The *fair* petitioners allege that if the law be thus changed, the colored men will marry white women, and leave the petitioners destitute of sympathy, and despairing of matrimonial felicity; also, that colored men, even now, begin to slight their wives, while the unmarried beaux are making arrangements to obtain white wives, to the great injury and discomfort of colored damsels. Their representations are certainly entitled to most respectful consideration.

New York Tribune.

Scolding.—I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

Hospitality.—"I hope you can make it convenient to dine with us to-day, sir—if you do, we shall have a goose at dinner."

INDIANA.

The Whig members of the Indiana Legislature have had a meeting and unanimously resolved to hold no intercourse whatever with *Daniel Kelso*, the traitor who sold out the party which elected and sustained him, and elected a Loco Foco Senator for six years. They state that Kelso always met with them in their caucuses, proclaimed himself a zealous Whig, and stood pledged not to flinch, but for which they would not have been decoyed into an Election at that time. His treachery is utterly without pretext or palliation. The Senators who have hitherto occupied seats around him have abandoned them, leaving him alone in his infamy. It was feared, for two days after his treason, that violent hands would be laid on him, such was the fearful indignation of those he had betrayed; but we rejoice to say that not a finger has been lifted against him. If he had belonged to the Loco Foco party, and had swindled them in this way, he would hardly have come off so safely. The accredited report is that he has received $1000 for his treachery. He doubtless wishes it in the bottom of the Red Sea by this time. What must be his sensations when he comes to look in the face his confiding and deeply wronged constituents?

Tyler—Spencer—Collins—Kelso—who next enrolls himself on the list? Don't be bashful, gentlemen! If there are any more such, let them show forth as speedily as possible. A traitor unmasked is worth two converts gained, any time.

Does any man suppose that victories won by means of such rascalities can do good to the party which seems to profit by them? Mark the end of these things!

New York Tribune.

P. P. Briant, Whig, has been elected to and taken his seat in the Legislature of Louisiana as Representative of the Parish of St. Martin, vice C. Delahoussaye, Loco, resigned. Mr. Briant had over 100 majority over C. Fagot, Loco; Mouton's majority last July, 247. Louisiana will give Henry Clay about the largest proportional majority of any State in the Union.

MILLER, the man who predicts the end of the world, as to happen this year, is preaching day and night in New York, to crowded audiences, among whom he makes a prodigious stir. The Northern papers have many notices of the spread of his doctrine, from which we select the following:—

Millerism.—A New Hampshire paper says: A few days since a firm believer in the new doctrine, informed a neighbor whom he had supplied with milk, that after the first of February he should not be able to furnish him, as he intended soon to kill his cow; which by the way is an excellent one. This neighbor offered to buy the cow. He was told by the owner that he would not sell her for four times her value. The reason he assigned was this: The world is soon to be destroyed,—the physical sufferings of dumb beasts must in that catastrophe be very great, and to spare my beloved animal from partaking in it, I have concluded to kill her.

Another Case.—A believer in the end of the world in April has given up all business employments, believing he has enough to support him till the time.

A female was taken out of the Harlem Railroad cars, on Saturday, in such a state of raving madness that it required four persons to hold her. Her insanity was occasioned by the influence of the doctrines of Millerism.

Frightened into Honesty.—A Millerite in Cayuga county has promulgated his intention of making a fourfold restitution ere the dreaded twenty-third of April, 1843, to any one whom he may have wronged.

Enjoying it while it lasts.—A good lady in a neighboring village, a recent convert to the Miller theory, has cut up a rich and costly silk dress for kitchen window curtains. She says, "It's no use to keep things to be burnt up; we might as well enjoy this world while it lasts."—*Essex Transcript.*

The following is the *last* statement of Father Miller, the monomaniac or the knave, in regard to his celebrated prophecy as to the duration of the world:

"I am fully convinced that some time between March 21st, 1843, and March 21st, 1844, according to the Jewish mode of computation of time, Christ will come, and bring all his saints with him; and that then he will reward every man as his work shall be."

A PATRIOTIC WOMAN.

A New Way to pay State Debts.—The Philadelphia North American says:—"A lady of Lancaster, willing to prove that these days can also furnish feminine patriots, proposes to the sex throughout the State, that they turn their whole stock of jewellery into coin, buy up the State stock, and make a present of it to the State. She estimates the value of all the trinkets in the possession of the ladies of Pennsylvania at eighteen and a half millions of dollars,—just enough, by buying the stock at fifty per cent. discount, to pay off the whole State debt. "Our lords," she wisely observes, "will never pay the debt in the world—and it will certainly be no very great hardship for us to dispense with our jewellery for a short time. And when we pay off this great debt for them, our chivalrous beaux will be both able and willing to buy us a new supply."

CHEAP BOOKS.—Allison's History of Europe, which costs in England $50, is now in course of republication by Harper & Brothers at $4.

LAND SALE.

ON MONDAY the 13th day of March next, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Wadesborough,

350 ACRES OF LAND,

More or less, lying on Pee Dee, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin, William Hough, and others, being one-half of that valuable tract formerly belonging to James H. Martin, deceased, levied on as the property of Edmund D. Martin, to satisfy sundry ven. dis. in my hands against the said Edmund D. Martin, in favor of the State of North Carolina, C. Myers, William P. Kendall, N. P. Liles, and others.

The above Lands are said to be equal to any on Pee Dee River in point of fertility, containing about 80 or 100 acres of most choice low lands, the balance of the tract upland, remarkably fine for Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. There is on the tract about 125 or 130 acres of cleared Land, also a small Dwelling, Kitchen, fine Barn, Crib, and Stables; a good well of water. The whole tract lies remarkably level, and the cleared Land in a fine state for cultivation, well fenced, &c. And for the accommodation of purchasers, I am authorized to sell for $1200 cash, the remainder of the purchase money on a credit of one and two years, equally divided, with interest from the day of sale. Notes and approved security for the two annual instalments will be required. Persons not acquainted with the Lands, will be shewn by application on the premises, or to James M. Waddill, at Wadesborough.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of January, 1843. J. WHITE.
[39-its] *Sheriff of Anson County.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated "LEXINGTON, Miss., Jan. 20, 1843.

"We in this State begin to look up for better times. The cheering news of *peace* between England and China, the good effects upon the price of cotton, with a strong probability of a further advance, has created here quite a sensation. Could our North Carolina friends emigrate to this State now, and take a fair start with prosperous times, they could not have cause to regret the change. It is true you ought to be well paid for travelling 800 miles to better yourselves, and I am confident in this you cannot fail. I worked four hands this year, and cultivated 58 acres, 15 acres of which was new land, and badly prepared for planting, but gathered 34 bales of cotton off of 36 acres, and 1000 bushels of corn off of 22 acres. I measured one acre, and it produced 70 bushels of corn; and am confident even more might be raised here, if properly cultivated—but here corn is generally neglected, and all the attention given to cotton."

TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot: the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system;—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had so fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstance. A short time since while looking in the papers I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No, this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now. I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,
THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation, I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3 000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

IT'S OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c.
AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity.

B. OATES, Charlotte, N. C.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & ALLEN, Charleston, S. C.
HAVILAND, RISBY & CO., Augusta, Geo.
MOSELY & CO., Mobile, Ala.

February 10, 1843. 41-row1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The Editor of the Observer proposes to attend the Superior Courts of MONTGOMERY, ANSON, and RICHMOND COUNTIES, For the purpose of settling accounts with those who are indebted to him for Subscription, Printing, Advertising, &c. He particularly requests those indebted, in the several counties, to meet him, prepared to settle arrearages.

It appears to us that the "Globe" pays but a sorry compliment to its friends, the Locofoco majority in our last Legislature, in its statement of the rise and progress of their inglorious war upon the Banks. It says, that the people at the polls decided against the conduct of the Banks; that the Legislature set about redressing the wrongs of which its constituents complained; but that the Bank immediately put an end to Legislative action, by threatening a dissolution; that the Legislature was deterred by this threat from looking into the abuses of the Bank government, or attempting any reform; that they *dared not* probe the Bank frauds, bank taxation and extortion, &c.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that these statements of the Globe were true, in what a light do they place the majority of the Assembly! The people at the polls having "decided" the matter, it was their duty to obey; but instead of doing their duty fearlessly, and entitling themselves to the rewards which the people bestow on faithful servants, they meanly truckled to the will of the Bank, the odious Bank aristocracy of which they had been so loud-mouthed in their denunciation; and proved themselves a set of cowards who dared not do their commanded duty. They allowed the Bank to make a complete conquest of authority over the Legislature," says the Globe.

Such is the view taken by the Globe of the conduct of its friends. If it were true, it would not relieve them from a particle of the disgrace which has attached to them, but would rather add to it. But it is not true. It was not the so-called threat of the Bank that brought the mad-men to their senses. They were probably reckless enough to have gone on and accomplished all their meditated evil. But it was their constituents at home, those who are said by the Globe to have "decided against the conduct of the Banks," whose remonstrances stayed the hands of the destructives. It is well known that prominent Locofocos wrote to their representatives, and even journeyed to Raleigh, to remonstrate against the foolhardy course which those representatives threatened; and it was these remonstrances that brought them to their senses. We do the majority the justice to believe, that neither remonstrances nor threats from the Banks or the Whigs,—neither common sense nor common honesty—would have deterred them from their mad course. It required the indignant interference of the better part of their own party to do that.

This is the true secret of the refusal of the majority to pass any resolution in favor of winding up the Bank. They became convinced that their own friends would suffer by the operation, and that consequently their own popularity would be destroyed. Their patriotic horror of Bank monsters could not stand two such direful consequences as these, and so they wisely backed out.

There was no such reason for neglecting to make an examination into the alledged bank frauds, corruption, favoritism, &c. *That* could have hurt nobody. It was emphatically invited by both Banks; and the majority were pledged to it by every consideration. The only supposable motive for neglecting to fulfil the pledge, was, a consciousness that it would result in the triumphant vindication of the Banks from the slanders of their enemies, and thus this great weapon of Locofoco warfare be wrested from their hands in future operations on the stump.

WHAT IT COST.—The daily expense of the Legislature of North Carolina is, as near as can be ascertained, SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS! 69 days at $600 a day, makes the sum of $41.400 as the cost of the late Session. Dear at half the price.

THE LITERARY FUND.—The Standard sticks to its story about favoritism in the loans of this Board—acting upon the principle that a lie well stuck to is as good as a truth; and so it doubtless is with the class who rely upon the Standard.

Mr. Battle, who was Secretary to Governor Dudley during the whole four years of his service, and consequently Clerk to the Board, has furnished to the Editor of the Standard, a statement similar to Mr. Barringer's, and says he "knows it to be a fact, that in not one single instance was ever a loan made on partizan grounds or for political effect." The loans were invariably made on the first solvent application, and the rejected applications were of both parties, as well as those which were successful. He says, that a Committee of the Legislature of 1838-9 "examined and *approved* the proceedings of the Board;" that another Committee of the Legislature of 1840-41 did likewise, and "so far from finding fault with the operations of the Board, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Barnes, who had first moved in the matter, said that he was perfectly satisfied, and that he thought the Governor ought to have been paid the Salary of a President of a Bank, and that I ought to have been paid the Salary of a Cashier."

A letter to the Editor from a subscriber in a neighboring Locofoco county, says, "The Locos are the worst done over in this region I ever saw; one of their leaders here says he don't wish ever to see one member of the last sit in another Legislature."

The Charleston Mercury appears to have turned over a new leaf. It is now apologising for Mr. Van Buren—thinks him a friend of the South, and all that. This is almost as sudden and as queer a movement as it made in 1837, when, one month it denounced him with most opprobrious epithets, and the next was enlisted as a soldier in the ranks of his supporters.

It has a notice of the Brown, Saunders and Van Buren correspondence, published in our last, which it says does not convict Mr. Van Buren of duplicity; "it convicts Mr. Brown, (says the Mercury) of unworthy conduct in repeating private conversations for electioneering purposes; but it establishes nothing against Mr. Van Buren." It adds that Van Buren's remark to Brown respecting Saunders "bears on its face the evidence of having been used in a manner merely playful."

Those who have read the whole correspondence, which the Mercury takes care its readers shall not do,) will be amused at this lame defence of Van's trickery.

MR. CLAY appeared before the Supreme Court of Louisiana a few days ago, in a case of great importance to some relatives of his, several of whom were widows and orphans. His able argument was listened to by a great crowd of people.

On the 1st inst. he arrived at Mobile, where he was received with the most distinguished honors by people of all parties. The papers describe the ceremonies at great length.

A BEAUTIFUL CREED.—Mr. R. D. Davis, one of the Locofoco Representatives in Congress from New York, a few days ago avowed his political creed to be, "free trade—direct taxes—hard money—no law for the collection of debts—and the universal freedom of man." How do Southern Locofocos like the banner of their Northern brother?

MORE DISCORD.—The two wings of the "Democracy" in New Hampshire are at open war—the Calhoun division being headed by Isaac Hill, and the Van Buren by Gov. Hubbard. The Globe remonstrates, but the war is not to be quelled by the Globe.

THE "DOG FIGHT."—The following are extracts from the Standard's reply to the Jeffersonian and Republican, whose fierce attack was noticed in our last. At him again, Mr. "Jeffersonian." He gives you a challenge to come out with all you know. If we did not feel so particularly *impartial* in the matter, we would just whisper in your ear, that it was said, not many months ago, on good authority, that the Editor of the Standard had declared, that if the "Democracy" did not *pay him better*, he would change the Standard to a "Neutral paper"—which strengthened our belief, that he never cared a fig for the party, except for the money he could make out of them. A few more $100 checks, would have made him yours devotedly:—

From the Standard.

"And those two precious sprigs of the Nullification "chivalry," the *Jeffersonian* and the *Washington Republican*, undertake to bestow us by a "deed of gift" to the Whigs. This will be a rather more honorable transit than you made, gentlemen, who went of your own accord over to the Whiggery, and broke down your old friends. And the position will be even more honorable than the one you occupy at present, while coolly stabbing the Democracy "under the fifth rib," and saying so *very affectionately*, "art thou in health my brother?"

"There is something more at the bottom of this affair, than a mere expression of opinion in relation to the Banks on our part. There has been a design for several years to get the Editor of the *Standard* out of the way, to make room for one who might be found more devoted to the 'Nullification wing' of the Democratic party. The present is merely made an *occasion* to attempt a rally against us—not because our assailants believe we have said or done any thing wrong, but because they know an independent Press will not suit their present purposes—the Editor of the *Standard* not being sufficiently a *manufacturer* for the occasion.

"The Editor of the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian* still charges us with being influenced by the Banks, without controverting the *facts* we have stated. The first question is, have we stated the facts—and then the *Jeffersonian* may boldly advocate his doctrine that a man must be under *improper influence to induce him to speak the truth*. It is a pity but what some influence could have deterred the Editor of the *Jeffersonian* from endeavoring to make a false impression on the public mind, by a number of questions which he propounds to us. To cut the matter short, let the Editor publish every fact he can produce, which can substantiate, in the least degree, his vile insinuations; and then, we assure him and the public, that he may prepare himself for the enjoyment of all the sensations that may arise from confuted slander and disappointed malice."

From the Register.

"And through the world he'll wander,
A poor forsaken Gander."

Such seems to be the fate destined for our neighbor of the "Standard," if we are allowed to judge by the blows, dealt him right and left, from his *quondam* allies. A writer in the last "Washington Republican," alluding to his recent acts of rebellion says—

"Let him see to it, lest he force the Democracy to believe that his aged locks were too much whitened by New England frosts, before he felt the genial rays of a Southern Sun. Let him beware, lest the already glimmering lights of his party's confidence in him change into lurid darkness—of expulsion from our ranks. Let him take heed to his ways, else the seeds of discord which he is now sowing in our ranks, will, ere long, put forth blossoms of his own dishonor, and yield fruits of his political suicide. Let him hearken to the reproaches of violated justice, and loose himself from the dangerous net of his own making, ere he has to make it into a shroud to cover his shame."

TRUTH.—Gov. Letcher of Kentucky, in his Annual Message to the Legislature, says, "Once we were blessed with as good, if not the best, currency in the world, and, being deprived of that, we have experienced little else but trouble from that day to this." Yes, from the day that Gen Jackson commenced his experiments, with the promise to give the country a "better currency," things have been getting worse and worse, until now we have scarcely any currency at all.

A Tyler meeting is called in New York, on the 15th March, to take measures to set that worthy up on his own hook, as a candidate for the Presidency. We like that.

GERRYMANDERING.—The Locofocos in the Pennsylvania Legislature, propose to give the Whigs *four* of the Congressional Districts, and to take *twenty* to themselves. In Illinois, the proportion is still worse—*one* Whig to *six* Loco Districts.

The Locofocos in Missouri honor General Jackson more than God. In the capital of that State, the 8th of January, which fell on a Sunday, was celebrated on that sacred day by a salute in front of the State House, and a public dinner and other rejoicings.

The Hon. Silas Wright has been re-elected Senator in Congress from New York.

GREAT FIRE.—Six hundred houses have been destroyed by Fire at Port-au-Prince.

Another slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in this place on Wednesday morning last, about 10 o'clock. Some persons were considerably alarmed.

"THE ARTIST—a Monthly *Lady's Book*"—is the title of a very handsome periodical, beautifully ornamented, published in New York by F. Quare, at $3 per annum. It contains much pleasant miscellaneous reading, in Poetry and prose, besides music and a full account of the newest Parisian fashions.

Executive Council.—The Governor's Council met on Thursday last, and continued in session until Saturday. The following Members were present, viz: Thomas N. Cameron, Owen Holmes, Henry Fitts, and Henry W. Conner.

The following gentlemen were appointed to constitute the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, viz:

Literary Board.—Charles Manly of Raleigh, David W. Stone of do, John R. Donnell of Newbern.

Internal Improvement Board.—Edward B. Dudley of Wilmington, Cadwallader Jones, Sen., of Orange.—*Raleigh Register.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 6th, petitions were presented in favor of Amos Kendall, for and against the Bankrupt Law, and for the assumption of State debts.

Mr. Choate exposed a falsehood of the Globe in relation to a speech of his a few days before; and Messrs. Woodbridge, Walker, and Simmons confirmed his statement.

Mr. Evans reported the Army Appropriation Bill, with an amendment, providing for a survey of a direct communication from Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Archer moved a reconsideration of the Oregon Bill, but the motion was rejected, 24 to 24.

Mr. Tallmadge advocated the Exchequer bill in a speech of an hour's length.

A debate arose on the bill to prevent private expresses on mail routes.

On Tuesday, Mr. McDuffie submitted the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That it is the solemn and urgent duty of the present Congress to adopt, without delay, efficient measures to revive the crippled and decaying commerce, replenish the impoverished exchequer, and arrest the alarming accumulation of the public debt of the United States.

Resolved, That a modification of the existing tariff on foreign imports, such as will render it strictly and in good faith a mere revenue measure, is indispensable to the accomplishment of those objects; and that the recent measures of the British Parliament, partially adopting the principles of free trade, the public indications of a disposition on the part of the present ministry to extend those principles still further, and the probability of the speedy organization of an extensive system of smuggling on the long line of our frontier, furnish pressing motives to Congress for acting on the subject during its present session.

Resolved, That a rigid system of retrenchment, economy, and accountability, such as will bring the annual expenditures within the annual income of the Government, is not less indispensable; and that, while this is rendered necessary by the deplorable state of the public finances, it is rendered just, and not injurious to the public service, by the great reduction of the currency, and consequent appreciation of the value of money.

The Post Office bill was debated, amended, and ordered to a third reading.

On Wednesday, Mr. Evans submitted a series of resolutions (which he should propose as an amendment to those of Mr. McDuffie,) asserting the want of a national currency, as one of the causes of depression; the failure of some States to pay interest on their debts, and the repudiation of others, as another; and affirming the duty of the government to discountenance repudiation and provide a uniform currency.

The resolution from the House, in relation to Washington's Sword and Franklin's Staff, being read, Mr. Archer delivered a brief but appropriate speech; the resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday and Friday, the only important matter was the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill, with Mr. Graham's amendment providing for a survey of a Ship Channel from the Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Cowan presented a bill to restore Amos Kendall to his personal liberty.

Mr. G. Davis moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. He said that one of the greatest abuses which had sprung up in this Government was the total disregard of all law by its Executive officers. Congress had passed laws from time to time to suppress extra allowances, and to require contracts to be let by public advertisement to the lowest bidder, and a variety of other laws; and the executive ministerial officers, whose duty it was to carry these laws into execution, disregarded and laughed at them. According to his understanding of the matter, here was a plain, palpable law of the United States which Mr. Kendall had deliberately refused to carry into execution, and which the Solicitor of the Treasury had given it as his opinion that it was the imperative duty of Mr. Kendall to carry into execution. Whether this was the case or not, he did not know. But there was no more great or important principle which could engage the consideration of Congress, than the question how far an officer of the Government who disregarded the law was to be entitled to damages in his own individual character.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings from $3000 to $1500, was reported, read three times and passed.

A long debate arose on the Navy Appropriation bill, retrenchment, &c.

On Tuesday, after the ordinary morning business, the interesting ceremony of presenting Washington's Sword and Franklin's Staff, took place. [See preceding page.]

On Wednesday, the House unanimously ordered 20,000 copies of the Journal relating to the Sword and Staff to be printed, including the speeches of Messrs. Summers and Adams.

The Naval Appropriation bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Stanly, so as materially to reduce the amount appropriated, and passed its third reading. It appeared to be believed, by members, that the revenue would be much less than estimated by the Administration, but Mr. Fillmore showed that he had repeatedly applied to the Treasury Department to know if such was likely to be the fact, and had received no answer. The Committee of Ways and Means had so far acted on that belief, however, as to reduce the appropriations in this bill about a million and a half below the estimates asked for by the Navy Department, and the House cut off about half a million more. [On the next day, Mr. Fillmore read a letter which he had just received from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, "that, on a review of the whole condition of the revenue, both as to estimated receipts and expenditures, there would be on the 1st day of January next a *balance in the Treasury of $390,627, and this without the imposition of any additional duty*, and proceeding on the assumption that the expenditures would equal the estimates. But since the House had, on the navy bill alone, cut down the sum estimated by about two-and-a-half millions, there could be no just cause of alarm as to our financial prospects." This is a cheering view.]

On Thursday, the Oregon bill, from the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The day was devoted to District of Columbia affairs.

On Friday, Mr. Fillmore reported a bill to authorize the re-issue of such Treasury Notes as may be hereafter redeemed.

A debate arose on a motion to print 10,000 copies of the reports against the assumption of the State debts, in which Mr. Adams engaged, warning the House that sooner or later, they would have to devise some plan in relation to the State debts. He asked whether Congress would be neutral in case the European creditors of Mississippi should send their ships to bombard Natchez? The subject was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

And the day was again devoted to District affairs.

On Saturday, the bill to reduce the number of Clerks, &c. in the New York Custom House, was passed.

The debate on State debts was resumed, and Mr. Gwynn of Miss. replied to Mr. Adams, and was followed by Mr. Granger and others, till the expiration of the hour.

The Raleigh Register mentions the receipt of payment in advance from a subscriber in Currituck county who is 82 years old, and who has taken the Register for 39 years.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Malcom McLean, of Scotch Grove, killed a Hog on yesterday, two years and two months old, that weighed 410 lbs., net weight. The Hog above named, was one of a pair he received from a friend at Bennettsville, S. C., of the stock of Capt. Meekin Townsend, of that place. The Pigs were a cross of the China, Cobbett and Guinea. Had the proper care been taken of this Pig, it was generally believed by those who saw him that he might have been made to weigh 600 lbs. He ran at large, and was only fed for the last three months.—[*Comm.*

February 2, 1843.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases since our last:

By Gaston, J. in Edwards *v.* Edwards, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Green *v.* Thompson, in Equity from Wayne, directing the Bill to be dismissed.

By Ruffin, C. J. in Foscue *v.* Foscue, in Equity from Jones, decree for Plaintiff. Also, in Colbert *v.* Piercy, from Cherokee, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Sandridge *v.* Spurgen, in Equity from Randolph, directing it to be certified to the Court, that the defendant should be required to answer, plead or demur. Also, in Moffit *v.* Fentress, in Equity from Randolph, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Arnold *v.* Hicks, in Equity from Randolph, directing an account. Also, in Moody *v.* Sitton in Equity from Haywood, directing account.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

REPUDIATION.

The manly stand taken by Gov. Morehead, in his late Message to the Legislature, in defence of Public Credit and Public Honor, not only gratified every one of true American feelings, on *this* side of the water, but, as will be seen by the following extract from a recent London Paper, has attracted marked attention on the *other* side. We consider it honorable to the Old North, that the views of *her* Governor should thus be quoted in European Journals, as evidence of the soundness of public opinion in this country, on a subject so vitally affecting the integrity of its character:

[*From the London Sun.*]

"As we have expressed very freely the indignation excited by some of the American States, in respect to their public debt, it has become a duty, which we have great satisfaction in fulfilling, to notice the "repudiation" of such conduct on the part of Americans generally. With this view we republish the following extract from the Message of the Governor of the State of North Carolina:

"The mania for State banking, and the mad career of internal improvement, which seized a number of the States, have involved them in an indebtedness very oppressive, but not hopeless. American credit and character require that the stain of violated faith should be obliterated by our honest acknowledgment of the debt, and a still more honest effort to pay it. —I therefore recommend the passage of resolutions expressive of the strong interest which this State feels in the full redemption of every pledge of public faith, and of its utter detestation of the abominable doctrine of repudiation. That State which honestly owes a debt, and has or can command the means of payment, and refuses to pay because it cannot be compelled to do so, has already bartered public honor, and only awaits an increase of price to barter public liberty. This recommendation will come with peculiar force from you. North Carolina has been jeered for sluggishness and indolence, because she has chosen to guard her treasury, and protect her honor by avoiding debt, and promptly meeting her engagements. She has yielded to others the glory of their magnificent expenditures, and will yield to them all that glory which will arise from a repudiation of their contracts. In the language of one of her noblest sons, 'It is better for her to sleep on in indolence and innocence, than to wake up to infamy and treason.'"

We hope to see more and more of the same kind of language in the Speeches of American Statesmen. The stain produced upon their character by the repudiating doctrines of the notorious McNutt, sticks so thick over them, that it will require a great deal of active honesty to wash out the filth. A few such men as Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, might do much to restore the lost credit of the United States in the European money market. Speeches, however, will not suffice. Legislation must follow to give practical effect to their opinions."

Well, so far as North Carolina is concerned, practical effect has been given to the declarations of her Chief Magistrate, by an act of legislation—an act which conclusively proves that, here, *all* parties cherish a sacred regard for the credit of the State, and will maintain inviolate the public faith, at all hazards.

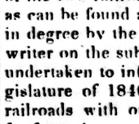
The Legislature of 1840 incurred debts to the amount of $600,000 for insolvent railroad companies, that never intended to pay a cent of it, and the late Legislature had to provide means to pay these debts, and to threaten the railroads with the auctioneer's hammer. This is the difference between the two Legislatures. Instead of making turnpikes to the west, to enable the people to get their produce to market they squandered our money upon two insolvent railroads.

The above is taken from an editorial article of the Fayetteville North Carolinian. For the purpose of attracting the greater attention this particular paragraph has a hand pointing to it. The baseness of the imputation conveyed in the words, "never intended to pay" on as honorable men, managers of the two railroad Companies referred to, as can be found any where, is only equalled in degree by the apparent ignorance of the writer on the subjects about which he has undertaken to inform his readers. The Legislature of 1840 furnished neither of the railroads with one cent of money. Thus far from the truth is the assertion that it "squandered our money on two insolvent railroads." The Legislature of that year plighted the faith of the State for the redemption at future periods of certain bonds to be issued by the two railroad Companies, and for which plight the two Companies gave the most ample security. Fifty thousand dollars of the bonds so issued, due in January 1842, were taken up and cancelled by one of the two Companies, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. Thus far from truth is the mean assertion that it was never intended they should be paid. Other bonds of the same Company, due in January 1843, also amounting to Fifty thousand dollars, the late Legislature did have to provide means to pay. So near the truth and no nearer, that is as near as Fifty thousand is to Six hundred thousand, or as near as one is to twelve, is the beggarly statement that the late Legislature "had to provide means to pay these debts" "to the amount of $600,000."—*Wilm'n Chronicle.*

The Register says: "The Legislature *sat* 69 days and *hatched* nothing. An honest Democrat from the country gives, as a reason for this long and fruitless incubation, that "the *eggs* were *rotten!*"—*Star.*

The beautiful and thorough-bred Stallion

HENRY II,



Will do service in the Counties of Cumberland and Robeson the approaching Spring Season. Arrangements will be made at the ensuing County Courts for suitable Stands. The terms will be very moderate for so fine a blooded animal,—the object of the owner being to place the Horse within the reach of every person disposed to improve the breed of noble blood.

HENRY II is a beautiful blood bay, rather over fifteen hands high, raised by J. C. Stevens, Esq. of New York, is out of Romp by Sir Henry, (the competitor of Eclipse,) Romp is out of Old Romp by Duroc, Old Romp is *full sister* to Eclipse. Henry II has distinguished himself on the Turf in three mile heats. (For particulars, see large bills.)

RICHARD OVERBY, *Groom.*

February 15, 1843. 41-3w

Husbanding Resources.—A man with eleven daughters was lately complaining that he found it hard to live.

"You must husband your time," said the other, "and then you will do well enough."

"I could do much better," was the reply, "if I could husband my daughters."

MARRIED,

At Friends Meeting House, on Neuse river, in Wayne county, on the 4th instant, SAMUEL HILL, of Randolph county, to MARIA, only daughter of Martin and Celia Miller, of Jones county.

In Sampson county, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. John Owen, Mr. THEOPHILUS S. UNDERWOOD to Miss CAROLINE N., daughter of Daniel Parker; all of that county.

In Antioch Church, Robeson county, on the 8th ult., by the Rev. H. McLean, DUNCAN McKAY, Esq. to Miss HARRIET ALMIRA McNEILL, daughter of Arch'd McNeill, Esq.

In Westville, Mississippi, by G. Fenn, Esq., Col. JNO. BAZIER to Miss JANE FORTENBERRY; all of Westville.

At the residence of Mr. Joseph Ellerbe, near Cheraw, S. C., on Thursday evening, the 26th January, by the Rev. Mr. Furman, Capt. ALEX'R G. NICHOLSON, of Richmond county, N. C., to Miss ANNA M. McQUEEN, of Chesterfield District, S. C.

In Davie county, Mr. CHARLES RAY, aged 70 years, to Miss ELIZABETH SMITH, aged 15 years.

At Blairsville, on the 1st., by the Rev. John W. Jones, Mr. CHARLES SUMMER, of York, to Miss ARABELLA W. WYNNTER, of the former place.—[*Ex. Paper.*

Doubtless the fair bride exclaimed, with Richard the Third—

"Now is the *Winter* of our discontent
Made glorious *Summer* by this son of *York*."

DIED,

In Rowan county, ABEL COWAN, Esq., aged about 57 years, after a protracted illness of near five months.

In Robeson county, on the 8th ult., Miss JANE DALLAS, a respectable member of the Presbyterian Church, aged 51 years.

At his residence, in Pleasant Valley, Dallas county, Alabama, on Tuesday the 21st ultimo, LEWIS THOMAS, in the 41st year of his age.

[The Selma Free Press contains the proceedings of the "Selma Rangers," on the occasion of the death of Mr. Thomas, which we are requested to copy. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, as follows:—

Whereas, by the dispensation of an all wise Providence, our little corps has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and society of one of its most meritorious citizens; and whereas, while at the same time we do not question the inscrutable decree of Providence, we may unite our sympathies with the family and relatives of the deceased, on account of that loss which no hearts but theirs can adequately appreciate. As a citizen, he was beloved by all who knew him; as a relative, husband, father, and master, he was confiding, affectionate, tender and humane; and as a member of our corps, his characteristic qualities are acknowledged and appreciated by all the members.

Here follows a resolution to wear crape for 30 days, &c.]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—FEB. 15.

Brandy, peach,		45	Lead, bar,	7 a	8
Ditto, apple,	30 a	35	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7	
Bacon,	5 a	5½	Molasses,		25
Beeswax,	27 a	28	Oats,		30
Butter,	10 a	12½	Oil, Linseed,	80 a	90
Bale Rope,	8 a	10	Nails, cut,	6 a	6½
Coffee,	10 a	12	Powder, keg,		$6½
Cotton,	5½ a	6	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a	10
Corn,	40 a	50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3½ a	4	Loaf,	15 a	18
Candles, F. F.	15 a	17	Salt,	50 a	60
Flour,	$4 a	$4½	Sack,		$2½
Feathers,	20 a	25	Tallow,		8
Flaxseed,	80 a	$1 00	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4 a	5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a	2½
dry,	10 a	12½	Wheat,	80 a	85
Iron,	5 a	5½	Whiskey,	30 a	35
Lard,	6 a	7	Wool,	15 a	20
Lime,	$1½ a	$2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10. 14, 15 and 16

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 8.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 50 a 5 00; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 85 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 25 a 2 40.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has dropped down to 1 82 that being the price yesterday. Tar is worth 80 cts. Small deliveries of both articles.

Timber. Lumber. &c.—In timber and lumber we hear of but little doing, scarcely enough to remark upon. There have been sales made of R. O. hhd. staves at 7. 7½ and 8 dls.; do. of W. O. bbl. do. at 10. Do. of shingles, very fair, at 85 cts.

Corn.—None on the water; fair stocks in store, and is worth 52 to 55 cts.

Rice.—A sale of rice, not first rate, at 2½.

Groceries.—A quiet time in this line; limited transactions in Cuba molasses at 18 cts. is the only thing to mention.

The past week has been an excessively dull one for every kind of business. This was chiefly owing to the remarkably few arrivals of vessels.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—February 7.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 14; Cotton 4 a 6½; Corn 40 a 62½; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At New York, Upland Cotton is quoted as in fair demand at 6¼ to 7. But accounts of sales have been received here of Fayetteville Cottons at 5½ to 6⅞. A lot of 49 bags Fayetteville live geese Feathers sold at 18½ to 20 cents. Flour 4 to 4 60. Corn 50 to 55. Whiskey 19 to 21½. 140 tierces North Carolina Flaxseed sold at $8 62½. Beeswax 28 to 28½.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 4.—Schr. Wm. Hart from New York.
6.—Schr. George from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

February 2.—Br. brig Southampton for Liverpool.
4.—Brigs Orchilla for St. Domingo, Betsey for Havana. 7.—Brig Uncle Sam for Demarara; Schrs. Southerner for N. York, Litchfield for do., Increase for Alexandria, Pemaquid for St. Domingo, Ceylon for Charleston, Lucy Blake for do.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of John B. Marsh, dec'd, will sell at Public Auction on Monday, March 6th, at the Court House in Fayetteville, One Likely Negro Woman, and her two Children, on a credit of 6 months, for approved note.

P. TAYLOR, *Administrator.*
A. KIMBALL, *Auctioneer.*

February 8, 1843. 41-3w

Washingtonians.

YOUR Society will meet on Tuesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for our first Anniversary. The citizens are invited to attend.

By order of the President.
A. J. ERAMBERT, *Secretary.*

February 15, 1843. 41-1w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

February 11, 1843. 41-10w

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 1, Steamer Fayetteville, with boat B. Rush in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H. L. Myrover, D. A. Ray, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, T. S. Lutterloh, D. Shaw, Phœnix Co., Rockfish Co., H. Branson, G. W. Davis & Co., J. Huske & Son, B. Rose, J. Martine, E. Fuller, Joseph Baker, and Jones & Dunn, of this place; and for Clark & McIntosh, B. Oates, J. Holton, C. B. Wheeler, J. A. & A. C. Blunt, C. Jones, P. Jones, Lexington Co., Prof. Fetter, Prof. Mitchell, and T. Ash, of the interior.

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Academy, having obtained the services of Mr. JOHN BRANTLY, as Principal of this Institution, beg leave to recommend its claims to the public. Mr. B's recommendations, when he came into this community as a Teacher, were fully presented in a former communication to the public. We take great pleasure in adding our testimony to that already exhibited, and of confirming all the statements then made. Our knowledge, resulting from actual experience, we feel entirely authorised in stating that no School in our State promises greater improvement in its pupils. The building has undergone an entire repair, and will be arranged so as to accommodate a large number of Scholars. The health of this vicinity has been proverbial, and it is therefore unnecessary to advert to that. Many of the most respectable families will take young men to board with them, upon the most moderate terms, and the Tuition will be regulated by the Trustees.

By order of the Board.
M. Q. WADDELL, *Sec'y.*

Pittsborough, February 10, 1843. 41-4w

☞ The Raleigh Register and Wilmington Chronicle will insert 4 times, and forward account to J. J. Horne, Treasurer of the Board.

United States District Court of N. Carolina:

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John Shaw of Guilford County, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

John B Morrah of Cumberland County, formerly Grocer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

February 13, 1843. 41-3w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

H. W. Stricklin & Co. vs. Caswell Liles.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, by the affidavit of Brooks Hinson, that Caswell Liles is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $1 50.] 41-4w

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

H. W. Stricklin & Co. *vs.* Caswell Liles.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, by the affidavit of Brooks Hinson, that Caswell Liles is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $1 50.] 41-4w

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

J. P. & W. L. Covington *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

Original Attachment levied on 233½ acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edmund D. Martin, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Mary Sutherland *vs.* Neill Sutherland, Daniel Baker and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland, three of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Edward Long *vs.* John McAlpin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in and to a tract of land of three hundred acress, more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Esq., Alamander Hunt, and others, the 18th day of January, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said John McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 41-6w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Ammoniæ; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amoniæ; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits **Turpentine**; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 2, 1842. 28tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

Sears' Bible Biography,

WITH several hundred Engravings; Sears' Wonders of the World, also with numerous Engravings; Norman's Rambles and Discoveries in Yucatan, with numerous Engravings. Language of Flowers.

Also, the U. S. Almanac for 1843; Sketches by Boz; Nicholas Nickleby; Oliver Twist; Curiosity Shop; Pickwick Papers; (all with Plates.) Condition and Fate of England, by Lester; Benjamin's Architect; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Book Keeping, Indelible Ink, &c.

Dec. 19. E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash,* or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Colins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES,** kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ½ x, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article,
40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes,) x, xx, xxx,
2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21,
50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron,
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms,
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.

—ALSO—

Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

January 31, 1843. 39-3m

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Good, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime.)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates,* for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 42-1Y

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31. 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand on Gillespie street, next door to the Bank of the State, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

DICKSON EVANS, M. D.,

Eclectic,

OCCUPIES the Store, corner of Green and Bow streets, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. He disclaims the use of poisons, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal; or any other means which have a tendency to reduce the vitality of the system.

"Do not counteract the living principle."—*Napoleon.*

His Materia Medica will be composed principally of the medical plants of our country, which have proven themselves innocuous and powerfully sanative.

"Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."—*St. Paul.*

A good assortment of Botanic Medicines will be kept for sale. These Medicines are particularly recommended for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Dropsy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1843. 38tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

6 HHDS. PRIME NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 bbls. do. do. Molasses.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 6, 1843. 36-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Cook Woman, accustomed also to house work; a good washer and ironer. Has no children Apply at this office.

January 11, 1843. 38-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29, 1842. 35-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842. 31tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificates as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 1st day of May next, to-wit:—

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
George W. Peay, Farmer.
John N. Brent, Merchant.
John Wall, Jr.,
Elmsley M. Woodburn, Merchant.
Bluford Williamson, Farmer.
James W. Sanders, Merchant.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
James W. Smith, Merchant.

ANSON COUNTY.
W. H. Bigelow, Mechanic.
Cullen Curlee, Farmer.
William Walden, Farmer.
Augustine Shepherd, Farmer.
James A. Harrell, Farmer.

STANLY COUNTY.
Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
Joel Sanders, Trader.
George Underwood, Farmer.
Milton H. Sanders, Farmer.
Talbert Russell, Collier.
Jonathan Cook.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
John W. Matthews, Farmer.
John Hart, Laborer.
Charles Shadgett, Tavern-keeper.
Neill Patterson, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
James Garner, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Samuel Rayner, Painter.

BLADEN COUNTY.
J. F. Barnes, Merchant.

By order of the Court,

W. E. ANDERSON, *C. D. C. C.*

Wilmington, Jan'y 11, 1843. 37-10w

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., his boy Isaac, aged about thirty years, yellow complected, spare made, about five feet ten inches high, very quick spoken, and has a large scar on one of his feet, not recollected which. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any Jail so that I get him again, or deliver him to me at my residence.

JAMES L. TERRY.

January 19, 1843. 38-4w

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Caps;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

PATENT MEDICINES,

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto,
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

James Dalrymple and Andrew Cox, } Injunction,
vs.
Andrew Sheppard & Alex. C. Curry. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Sheppard, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, in the town of Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of February, 1843, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken as to him pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of August, 1842.

36] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 1, 1843.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THIS popular article, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, ulcers, and cutaneous affections generally, just received for sale at the Book Store. A more extended advertisement, with cases of cures, will appear in a week or two in the Observer.

Jan'y 2.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 71, Maiden Lane, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair; a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and prevents premature grayness.

This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge,

A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Lin's Strengthening Plasters,

For the relief of pains and weakness in the Breast, Back, or Side. Also removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the Lungs to the surface of the body. So in Liver Complaints, Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE